Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1833. [VOL. XIV....NO. 694.]

TERMS

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POLITICAL.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

[CONTINUED.]

What is there, let us ask, which is calculated to arrest this horrid practice, and to communicate an impulse towards civilization?—Strange as it may sound in modern ears, it is the institution of property and the existence of slavery. Judging from the universality of the fact, we may assert that domestic slavery seems to be the only means of fixing the wanderer to the soil, moderating his savage temper, mitigating the horrors of war, and abolishing the practice of murdering the captives. In the pure hunting state, man has little idea of property, and consequently there is little room for distinction, except what arises from personal qualities. People in this state retain, therefore, a high sense of equality and independence. It is a singular fact, that the two extremes of society are most favorable to liberty and equality—the most savage and the most refined and enlightened—the former, in consequence of the absence of the institution of property: and the latter, from the diffusion of knowledge and the consequent capability of self government. The former is characterized by a wild, licentious independence, totally subversive of all order and tranquility and the latter by a well or- [illegible] enjoyment of [illegible] neighbors. [illegible] continent, the equality and savage independence seem to have prevailed, except in the comparatively great kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, where the right of property was established.

So soon as private right to property is established, slavery commences; and with the institution of slavery the cruelties of war begin to diminish. The chief finds it in his interest to make slaves of his captives, rather than put them to death. This system commences with the shepherd state and is consummated in the agricultural; slavery, therefore, seems to be the chief means of mitigating the horrors of war. Accordingly, wherever among barbarous nations they have so far advanced in civilization as to understand the use which may be made of captives, by converting them into slaves, there the cruelties of war are found to be lessened.

Throughout the whole continent of Africa, in consequence of the universal prevalence of slavery, war is not conducted with the same barbarous ferocity as by the American Indian. And hence it happens, that some nations become most cruel to those whom they would most wish to favor. Thus, on the borders of Persia, some of the tribes of Tartars massacre all the true believers who fall into their hands, but preserve heretics and infidels, because their religion forbids them to make slaves of true believers, and allows them to use or sell all others at their pleasure. 1

In looking to the history of the world, we find that interest, and *interest* alone, has been enabled successfully to war against the fiercer passion of revenge. The only instance of mildness in war among the savages of North America, results from the operation of interest. Sometimes, when the tribe has suffered great loss of members, and stands very much in need of recruits, the prisoner is saved, and adopted (says Robertson) as a member of the nation. Pastoral nations require but few slaves, and consequently they save but few prisoners for this purpose. Agricultural require more, and this state is the most advantageous to slavery. Prisoners of war are generally spared by such nations, in consideration of the use which may be made of their labor.

It is curious in this respect, to contemplate the varied success with which, under [illegible] circumstances, the principle of interest combats that of vengeance.—The barbarians who overran the Roman [illegible], existed principally in the pastoral [illegible], they brought along with them their [illegible] and children, and consequently they [illegible] extensive regions for their support, and but few slaves. We find, [illegible]

[illegible] Tacitus tells us that civil wars are at [illegible] the most cruel, because the prisoners are not made slaves.

[illegible] cordingly, they waged a most cruel, exterminating war, not even sparing women and children. "Hence," says Dr. Robertson, in his preliminary volume to the History of Chas. V., "If a man were called to fix upon a period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most calamitous and afflicted, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of Theodosius the Great, (A. D. 395,) to the reign of Alboinus in Lombardy," (A. D. 571.) At the last mentioned epoch, the barbarian inundations spent themselves, and consequently repose was given to the world.

Slavery was very common at the siege of Troy; but in consequence of the very rude state of agriculture prevalent in those days, and the great reliance placed on the spontaneous productions of the earth, the same number of slaves was not required as in subsequent ages, when agriculture had made greater advances. Hence we find the laws of war of a very cruel character—the principle of revenge triumphing over every other. These are the evils, we are informed by Homer, that follow the capture of a town: "The men are killed, the city is burned to the ground, the women and children of all ranks are carried off for slaves," (Iliad, L. 9.) Again: "Wretch that I am," says the venerable Priam, "what evil does the great Jupiter bring on me in my old age? My sons slain, my daughters dragged into slavery, violence pervading even the chambers of my palace, and the very infants dashed against the ground in horrid sport of war. I myself, slain in the vain office of defence, shall be the prey of my own dogs; perhaps in the very palace gates!" (Iliad L. 22.)

In after times, during the glorious days of the [illegible] of both Greece and Rome, the [illegible] had undergone an enlargement, agriculture had been pushed to a high state of improvement, population became more dense, and consequently a more abundant production, and more regular and constant application of labor became necessary. At this period, slaves were in great demand, and, therefore, the prisoners of war were generally spared in order that they might be made slaves.—And this mildness did not arise so much from their civilization, as from the great demand for slaves. All the Roman generals, even the mild Julius, were sufficiently cruel to put to death when they did not choose to make slaves of the captives.—Hence, as cruel as were the Greeks and Romans in war, they were much milder than the surrounding barbarous nations.—In like manner, the wars in Africa have been made, perhaps, more mild by the slave trade, than they would otherwise have been. Instances are frequent, where the prisoner has been immediately put to death, because a purchaser could not be found. The report of the Lords in 1789, speaks of a female captive in Africa, for whom a [illegible] had been offered; but before the messenger arrived, her head was cut off. Sir George Young saved the life of a beautiful boy, about five years old, at Sierra Leone: the child was about to be thrown into the river by the person who had him to sell, because he was too young to be an object of trade; but Sir George offered a quarter cask of Madeira for him, which was accepted. 1—A multitude of such instances might easily be cited from commanders of vessels and travellers, who have ever visited Africa. And thus do we find, by a review of the history of the world, that slavery alone which addresses itself to the principle of self interest, is capable of overcoming that inordinate desire of vengeance which glows in the breast of the savage; and, therefore, we find the remark made by Voltaire, in his Phi. Dic. that "slavery is as ancient as war, and war as human nature," is not strictly correct; for many wars have been too cruel to admit of slavery.

Let us now close this head by an inquiry into the justice of slavery, flowing from the laws of war. And here we may observe in the first place, that the whole of the ancient world, and all nations of modern times verging on a state of barbarism—never for a moment doubted this right. All history proves that they have looked upon slavery as a mild punishment, in comparison with what they had a right to inflict. And so far from being conscience stricken, when they inflicted the punishment of death or slavery, they seemed to glory in the severity of the punishment, and to be remorseful only when from some cause they had not inflicted the worst.—"Why so tender hearted?" says Agamemnon to Menelaus, seeing him hesitate, while a Trojan of high rank who had the misfortune to be disabled by being thrown from his chariot, was begging for life—"Are you and your house so beholden to the Trojans? Let not one of them escape destruction from our hands—not even the child within his mother's womb. Let all perish unmourned." And the poet even gives his sanction to this [illegible] of Agamemnon, [illegible] as inhuman; [illegible] says Homer, [illegible] of man." [illegible]

1 See edward's West India[illegible] book 4, chap. 4.

[illegible] unfortunate monarch of Troy came to beg the body of his heroic son, (Hector,) we find the conduct of Achilles marked by a superior spirit of generosity. Yet, in the very act of granting the pious request, he doubts if he is quite excusable to the soul of his departed friend, for remitting the extremity of vengeance which he had meditated, and restoring the corpse to secure the rites of burial." 1 To ask them, whether men, with notions similar to these, had a right to kill or enslave the prisoners, would almost be like gravely inquiring into the right of tigers and lions to kill each other and devour the weaker beasts of the forest. If we look to the Republicans of Greece and Rome, in the days of their glory and civilization, we shall find no one doubting the right to make slaves of those taken in war. "No legislator of antiquity," says Voltaire, "ever attempted to abrogate slavery; on the contrary, the people the most enthusiastic for liberty—the Athenians, the Lacedemonians, the Romans, and the Carthagenians—were those who enacted the most severe laws against their serfs. Society was so accustomed to this degradation of the species, that Epictetus, who was assuredly worth more than his master, never expresses any surprise at his being a slave."2 Julius Cæsar has been reckoned one of the mildest and most clement military chieftains of antiquity, and yet there is very little doubt, that the principal object in the invasion of Britain, was to procure slaves for the Roman slave markets. When he left Britain, it became necessary to collect together a large fleet for the purpose of transporting his captives across the channel. He sometimes ordered the captive chiefs to be executed, and he butchered the whole of Cato's Senate when he became master of Utica. Paulus Emilius, acting under the special orders of the Roman Senate, laid all Epirus waste, and brought 150,000 captives in chains to Italy, all of whom were sold in the Roman slave markets. Augustus Cæsar was considered one of the mildest, most pacific, and most politic of the Roman Emperors; yet, when he rooted out the nation of Salassii, who dwelt upon the Alps, he sold 36,000 persons into slavery. Cato was a large owner of slaves, most of whom he had purchased in the slave markets at the sale of prisoners of war. 3. Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of antiquity, and a man of as capacious a mind as the world ever produced, was a warm advocate of slavery—maintaining that it was reasonable, necessary, and natural; and accordingly, in his model of a republic, there were to be comparatively few freemen served by many slaves. 4.

If we turn from profane history to Holy Writ—that sacred fountain whence are derived those pure precepts, and holy laws and regulations by which the cristian world has ever been governed, we shall find that the children of Isral, under the guidance of Jehovah, massacred or enslaved their prisoners of war. So far from considering slavery a curse, they considered it a punishment much too mild, and regretted, from this cause alone, its infliction.

The children of Israel, when they marched upon the tribes of Canaan, were in a situation very similar to the northern invaders who overrun the Roman Empire. They had their wives and children along with them, and wished to make Canaan their abode. Extermination, therefore, became necessary; and accordingly, we find that the Gibeonites alone, who practised upon the [illegible] of Israel by a fraud, escaped the dreadful scene of carnage. They were enslaved, and so far from regretting this, they seem to have delighted in it; and the children of Israel, instead of mourning over the destiny of the enslaved Gibeonites, murmured that they were not massacred—"and all the congregation murmured against the princes." And the answer of the princes was, "we will even let them live, lest wrath be upon us, because of the oath which we swear unto them." But let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation, as the princes had promised them."5

But it is needless to multiply instances farther to illustrate the ideas of the ancient world in regard to their rights to kill or enslave at pleasure the unfortunate captive. Nor will we now cite the example of Africa, the great storehouse of slavery for the modern world, which so completely sustains our position in regard to the opinions of men on this subject, farther than to make an extract from a speech delivered in the British House of Commons, by Mr. Henniker, in 1789, in which the speaker asserts that a letter had been received by George III., from one of the most powerful of African potentates, the Emperor of Dahomey, which letter admirably exemplifies the African's notions about the right to kill or enslave prisoners of war. "He (Emperor of Dahomey) stated," said Mr. H., "that as he understood King George was the greatest of white kings, so he [illegible] himself the greatest of black ones. He asserted that he could lead 500,000 men armed into the field, that being the pursuit to which all his subjects were bred, and the women only staying at home to plant and manure the earth. He had himself fought two hundred and nine battles, with great reputation and success, and had conquered the great king of Ardah. The king's head was to this day preserved with the flesh and hair; the heads of his generals were distinguished by being placed on each side of the doors of their Fetiches; with the heads of the inferior officers they paved the space before the doors; and the heads of the common soldiers formed a sort of fringe or outwork round the walls of the palace. Since this war, he had experienced great good fortune, and he hoped in good time to be able to complete the out walls of all his great houses, to the number of seven, in the same manner."1

1 See [illegible] vol. 1, [illegible]
2 See [illegible]
3 See [illegible]
4 Aristotle [illegible]
5 See [illegible]

Mr. Norris, who visited this empire in 1772, actually testifies to the truth of this letter. He found the palace of the Emperor an immense assemblage of cane and mud tents, enclosed by a high wall. The skulls and jaw bones of enemies slain in battle formed the favorite ornaments of the palaces and temples. The king's apartments were paved, and the walls and roof stuck over with these horrid trophies. And if a farther supply appeared at any time desirable, he announced to his general, that "his house wanted thatch," when a war for that purpose was immediately undertaken. 2 Who can, for a moment, be so absurd as to imagine that such a prince as this could doubt of his right to make slaves in war, when he *gloried* in being able to thatch his houses with the heads of his enemies? Who could doubt that any thing else than a strong sense of interest, would ever put an end to such barbarity and ferocity? Our limits will not allow us to be more minute, however interesting the subject.

And, therefore, we will now examine into the right, according to the law of nations—the strict *jus gentium*—and we shall find all the writers agree in the justice of slavery, under certain circumstances. Grotius says that, as the law of nature permits prisoners of war to be killed, so the same law has introduced the right of making the slaves, that the captors, in view to the benefit arising from the labour or sale of their prisoners, might be induced to spare them. 3 From the general practice of nations before the time of Puffendorf, he came to the conclusion that slavery has been established "by the free consent of the opposing parties." 4

Rutherforth, in his Institutes, says,—"since all the members of a nation, against which a just war is made, are bound to repair the damages that gave occasion to the war, or that are done in it, and likewise to make satisfaction for the expenses of carrying it on; the law of nations will allow those who are prisoners to be made slaves by the nation that takes them; that so their labor or the price for which they are sold, may discharge these demands." But he most powerfully combats the more cruel doctrine laid down by Grotius, that the master has a right to take away the life of his slave. 5, Bynkershock contends for the higher right of putting prisoners of war to death: "We may, however, (enslave.) if we please," he adds, "we do sometimes still exercise that right upon those who enforce it against us. Therefore the Dutch are in the habit of selling to the Spaniards as slaves, the Algerines, Tunisians, and Tripolitans, whom they take prisoners in the Atlantic or Mediterranean. Nay, in the year 1661, the States General gave orders to their admiral to sell as slaves all the pirates that he could take. The same thing was done in 1664."6 Vallet, the most humane of all the standard authors on national law, asks—"are prisoners of war to be made slaves?" To which he answers, "Yes: in cases which give a right to kill them, when they have rendered themselves personally guilty of some crime deserving of death."7 Even Locke, who has so ably explored all the faculties of the mind, and who so nobly stood forth against the monstrous and absurd doctrines of Sir Robert Filmer, and the *passive submissionists* of his day, admits the right to make slaves of prisoners whom we must justly have killed. Speaking of a prisoner who has forfeited his life, he says, "he to whom he has forfeited it may, when he has him in his power, delay to take it, and make use of him to his own service, and he does him no injury by it." 8 Blackstone, it would seem, denies the right to make prisoners of war slaves; for he says we had no right to enslave, unless we had the right to kill, and we have no right to kill, unless "in case of absolute necessity, for self-defence; and it is plain this absolute necessity did not exist, since the victor did not actually kill him, but made him prisoner." 9 Upon this we have to remark, 1st, that Judge Blackstone here speaks of slavery in its pure, unmitigated form, "whereby an unlimited power is given to the master over the life and fortune of the slave." 1 Slavery scarcely exists any where in this form, and if it did, it would be a continuance of a state of war, as Rousseau justly observes, between the captive and the captor. Again: Blackstone, in his argument upon this subject, seems to misunderstand the grounds upon which civilians place the justification of slavery, as arising from the laws of war. It is well known that the most of the horrors of war spring from the principle of retaliation, and not, as Blackstone supposes, universally from "absolute necessity." If two civilized nations of modern times are at war, and one hangs up, without any justifiable cause, all of the enemy who fall into its possession, the other does not hesitate to inflict the same punishment upon an equal number of its prisoners. It is the "*lex talionis*," and not the absolute necessity, which gives rise to this.

1 Ma[illegible]'s British eloquence, vol. 2.
2 See Family Library, No. 16, p. 1[illegible].
3 L. 2, chap. 7, sec. [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible]
7 [illegible]
8 On Civil Government [illegible]
9 See Tucker's [illegible]

The colonists of this country up to the revolution, during, and even since that epoch, have put to death the Indian captives, whenever the Indians had been in the habit of massacring indiscriminately. It was not so much absolute necessity as the law of retaliation, which justified this practice; and, the civilians urge that the greater right includes the lesser; and, consequently, the right to kill involves the more humane and more useful right of enslaving. In point of fact, it would seem the Indians were often enslaved by the colonists.2 Although we find no distinct mention made, by any of the historians, of the particular manner in which this slavery arose, yet it is not difficult to infer that it must have arisen from the laws of war, being a commutation of the punishment of death for slavery. Again: if the nation with which you are at war makes slaves of all your citizens falling into its possession, surely you have the right to retaliate and do so likewise. It is the "*lex talionis*," and not absolute necessity, which justifies you; and, if you should choose from policy to waive your right, your ability to do so would not, surely, prove that you had no right at all to enslave. Such a doctrine as this would prove that the rights of belligerents were in the inverse ratio of their strength—a doctrine which, pushed to the extreme, would always reduce the hostile parties to a precise equality—which is a perfect absurdity. If we were to suppose a civilized nation in the heart of Africa, surrounded by such princes as the King of Dahomey, there is no doubt that such a nation would be justifiable in killing or enslaving at its option, in time of war, and if it did neither, it would relinquish a *perfect right*.3 We have now considered the most fruitful source of slavery—*laws of war*—and shall proceed more briefly to the consideration of the other three which we have mentioned, taking up—

2. *State of property and Feebleness of Government.*—In tracing the manners and customs of a people who have emerged from a state of barbarism, and examining into the nature and character of their institutions, we find it of the first importance to look to the condition of property, in order that we may [illegible] judgment and knowledge. The character of the government, in spite of all [illegible], depends more on the condition of property than on any one circumstance besides.—The relations which the different classes of society bear towards each other, the distinction into high and low, noble and plebeian, in fact, depend almost exclusively upon the state of property. It may be with truth affirmed, that the exclusive owners of the property ever have been, ever will, and perhaps ever ought to be, the virtual rulers of mankind. If, then, in any age or nation, there should be but one species of property, and that should be exclusively owned by a portion of citizens, that portion would become inevitably the masters of the residue. And if the government should be so feeble as to leave each one in a great measure to protect himself, this circumstance would have a tendency to throw the property into the hands of a few, who would rule with despotic sway over the many. And this was the condition of Europe during the middle ages, under what was termed the *feudal system*. There was, in fact, but one kind of property, and that consisted of land.—Nearly all the useful arts had perished—commerce and manufactures could scarcely be said to exist at all, and a dark night of universal ignorance enshrouded the human mind. The landholders of Europe, the feudal aristocrats, possessing all the property, necessarily and inevitably as [illegible] itself, usurped all the power; and in consequence of the feebleness of government, and the resulting necessity that each one should do justice for himself, the laws of primogeniture and entails were resorted to as a device to prevent the weakening of families by too great a subdivision or alienation of property, and from the same cause, small *allodial* proprietors were obliged to give up their small estates to some powerful baron or large landholder, in consideration of protection, which he would be unable to procure in any other manner. 1 Moreover, the great landholders of those days had only one way of spending their estates, even when they were not barred by entails; and that was by employing a large number of retainers—for they could not then spend their estates as spendthrifts generally squander them, in luxuries and manufactures, in consequence of the rude state of the arts—all the necessities of man being supplied directly from the farms;2 and the great author of the wealth of nations has most philosophically remarked, that few great estates have been spent from benevolence alone. And the people of those days could find no employment except on the land, and, consequently were entirely dependent on the landlords, subject to their caprices and whims, paid according to their pleasure, and entirely under their control; in fine, they were *slaves complete*. Even the miserable cities of the feudal times, were not independent, but were universally subjected to the barons or great landholders, whose powerful protection against the lawless rapine of the times, could only be purchased by an entire surrender of liberty.3

Thus the property of the feudal ages was almost exclusively of one kind. The feebleness of government, together with the laws of primogeniture and entails, threw that property into the hands of a few; and the difficulty of alienation, caused by the absence of all other species of property, had a tendency to prevent that change of possession which we so constantly witness in modern times. Never was there, then, perhaps, so confirmed and so permanent an aristocracy as that of the feudal ages; it naturally sprang from the condition of property and the obstacles to its alienation. The aristocracy alone embraced in those days the freemen of Europe; all the rest were slaves, call them by what name you please, and doomed, by the unchanging laws of nature to remain so, till commerce and manufactures had arisen, and with them had sprung into existence a new class of capitalists, the *tiers etat* of [illegible] existence first called for [illegible] ernment, and whose exertions [illegible] or will revolutionize the whole of Europe. A revolution in the state of property is always a premonitory symptom of a revolution in government and in the state of society, and without the one you cannot meet with permanent success in the other. The slave of southern Europe could never have been emancipated, except through the agency of commerce and manufactures, and the consequent rapid rise of cities, accompanied with a more regular and better protected [illegible] augmentation [illegible] before bringing [illegible] that if the slaves [illegible] ever be lib[illegible] ments and [illegible], they would [illegible] nature of things, [illegible] from which no government [illegible] unless by a [illegible] and a [illegible] change in the whole system [illegible] the country. The [illegible] may fairly be considered [illegible] of slavery. It [illegible] during the feudal [illegible] of slavery [illegible] regions of Europe [illegible] of the country [illegible] been disposed to think [illegible] general opinion, that the [illegible] operated [illegible] in the production of slavery. We are fortified in this opinion by the example of Mexico and Peru in South America. In both of these empires, certainly the farthest advanced and most populous of the new world, "private property," says Dr. Robertson, "was perfectly understood, and established in its full extent. [illegible] subject slavery existed [illegible] countries; and what [illegible] position, it very nearly [illegible] in Mexico, resembled that of the feudal ages. "The great body of the people was in a most humiliating state. A considerable number, known by the name of [illegible], nearly resembling the condition of those peasants who, under various denominations, were considered, during the prevalence of the feudal system, as instruments of labor attached to the soil. Others were reduced to the lowest form of subjection, that of domestic servitude, and felt the utmost rigor of that wretched state." [illegible]

[illegible]

1 Blackstone's Commentaries, [illegible]
2 See Tucker's Blackstone, vol. 2, Appendix, note H.
3 We shall [illegible]

comparative clemency to prisoners in war, unless by supposing they were made slaves. We have no doubt, likewise, if we could obtain sufficient insight into the past history and condition of Africa, that slavery would be found to have arisen in many of those countries, rather from the state of property than the laws of war; for even to this day, many of the African princes are too cruel and sanguinary in war to forego the barbarous pleasure of murdering the captives, and yet slavery exists in their dominions to its full extent.

We will not here pause to examine into the justice or injustice of that species of slavery, which is sure to arise from a faulty distribution of property, because it is the inevitable result of the great *law of necessity*, which itself has no law, and, consequently about which it is utterly useless to argue. We will, therefore, proceed at once to the third cause assigned for slavery—*bargain and sale*.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOREIGN

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

CAPTURE OF LISBON BY DON PEDRO'S TROOPS.

The Packet ship United States, at N. York, brings to the editors of that city London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th August, inclusive. They contain the intelligence of the capture of Lisbon, the particulars of which, together with some other items respecting the affairs of Portugal, the reader will find below:

CAPTURE OF LISBON.—PROCLAMATION OF DONNA MARIA.

Intelligence has at length arrived that Villa Flor, the Duke of Terceira, entered Lisbon on the 24th of July after an action with Telles Jordao, who had opposed him at the head of 6000 men, the whole Miguelite force about and to the southward of Lisbon. The Queen's commander had under him no more than 1300 troops of the line, with which he had marched from St. Ubes on the 22d, and coming up with Jordao the following day, on the left bank of the Tagus, instantly attacked him.—The Miguelites, notwithstanding the disparity of force, were totally routed, and a great portion of them driven into the river, Jordao himself was killed on the quay at the water side.

The Duke of Cadaval, with Miguel's garrison, evacuated Lisbon on the night of the 23d, and the pressure being thus removed from the inhabitants, they opened the prison and set free 5000 captives, confined mostly for political offences. They then proclaimed her Majesty Donna Maria, and took arms and embodied themselves as a national guard. It is to be observed that hitherto not a single soldier of Villa Flor's army had crossed from the south bank of the Tagus, nor had one of Napier's ships been seen within the bar of Lisbon.

This declaration in the Queen's favor, therefore, was the act of the people themselves. A communication was, however, made by the inhabitants to the Duke of Terceira on the morning of the 24. The Queen's flag was hoisted on the citadel, and afterwards that of England, which was saluted with 21 guns, a salute, which was returned to the Royal Standard of Portugal by Admiral Parker and the British men of war. Terceira marched in the 24th. On the 25th, Napier, with Plumridge on board the flag ship, entered the river. The Duke of Terceira took the command of the city and of all the forts. Deserters, (say the despatches) were coming in from the remnant of the Miguelite forces which was flying towards Duero.

The news of these events having reached Oporto on the 26th, Don Pedro embarked that night from the Foz on board a steamer for Lisbon, leaving Saldanha the supreme command, both civil and military.—Up to the 27th, Marshal Bourmont had not renewed his attack on that town, and as the troops were observed to be passing over the south bank of the Douro, it was supposed that he was about to raise the siege.

DESPERATE ATTACK UPON OPORTO.

The following are the particulars of the attack upon Oporto, July 25th:

Shortly after five o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult a heavy fire of artillery from all the batteries upon both sides of the river, bearing upon Lordello, and the Quinta de Vanzeller announced the intention of the enemy once more to revive the scenes of previous defeat: and to hazard his last stake in an attack. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a large body of men issued forth from their lines, who opened a tremendous fire of musquetry against the positions in question; endeavoring to storm the battery within the Quinta, and to possess themselves of the village of Lordello with the object of cutting off the communication between the city and the sea. This attack, which extended to the left as far as the Pastelleiro, was most vigorously supported, and at one time the enemy succeeded, in spite of all opposition, in gaining possession of a part of the high road from the city to the Foz, whence they were only dislodged at the point of the bayonet by a charge from the brave fellows under the command of Col. Dodgin and Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, who afterwards assisted in repulsing them to a considerable distance from the firing for a short period almost entirely ceased.

At half past nine [illegible] was renewed with double fury, and obstinacy [illegible] to retire to their lines, leaving the field strewed with dead.

On this occasion the enemy's cavalry was brought into action for no other purpose that can be guessed at but to animate their infantry; the former were, however, cut to pieces, a troop of them actually attacked the last mentioned redoubt, and when I visited the spot in the afternoon, the carcasses of eleven horses were lying in its front, two of which were not six yards distant from the fosse of the works.

The attempts upon this part of the lines having proved unsuccessful, the enemy determined to try his luck in the direction of Bom Fim, between which battery and the river Douro they showed themselves in great numbers, and rapidly drove in our outline pickets. A body of men, composed of the 5th and 12th Cacadores, with a detachment of French and some lancers, were sent out against them, who charged their advanced force and compelled them to retreat. In this affair Don Fernando de Noronha nephew to General Saldanha, was unfortunately killed, and General Bento da Franca, and three other officers wounded. On the left Colonel Cotter was killed, his head being partly carried away by a cannon ball. His son in-law, Captain Cotter, was wounded in two places and his leg amputated during the action. Volunteer Lacy killed; Captain Robinson and Ensign Russel severely wounded. A good number of Portugese and six German officers were likewise killed or wounded, and judging from the numbers already brought into the hospital, I should imagine it pretty certain that the day's amusement will have placed 500 men *hors de combat*; on the part of the besiegers more than double that number.

The spirit of the inhabitants was strikingly shown throughout the day, and many of them lost their lives in the action, or carried home honorable wounds. Four women passed me bringing in a wounded man upon a litter, and I was almost ashamed of myself at hearing a girl of twenty exclaim to a companion—"We will bring in the wounded, that the men may defend the lines." At the Quinta de Vanzeller, women carried out powder to the troops amidst the thickest of the fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Temporalities bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, and only awaited the royal signature to become a law.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice of his intention to set up a new daily morning newspaper.

In the House of Commons, August 5th, Lord Althorp in answer to a question put to him by Mr. O'Connell, said he must decline for the present to say what course Government would adopt with regard to the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal *de facto* as well as *de jure*.

In answer to a question of Sir R. Peel respecting the dispute between the United States and the North American colonies, which was referred to the King of the Netherlands, Lord Althorp said the matter was not yet decided.

Mr. Littleton brought forward a resolution for the grant of £1,000,000, to be raised by the issue of exchequer bills to the Irish clergy, in payment of the arrears of tithes due to them. This sum is, of course, only a loan on the part of the country, and is to be repaid by ten half yearly instalments. The resolution was carried on a division by 97 to 51.

In the House of Lords on the 1st ultimo, the second reading of the Jewish Civil Disabilities bill being moved, it was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Bishop of London, and the Duke of Wellington, on the ground—that it was inconsistent with the Christian principles of the British Constitution to admit Jews into the highest offices of the State." The Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishop of Chichester, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Sussex, Lord Melbourne, Lord Rowden, and the Earl of Gosford supported the bill, and contended that no person sought to be excluded from civil offices on account of their religious opinions. On the question being taken there were for the second reading 54, against it 104.

On the 2d, the Marquis of Westminster gave notice, that, unless some other person took up the subject, he should next session move for leave to bring in a bill to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews; and that he should also think it his duty to move, in the next session, that their Lordships' privilege of voting by proxy, to which he had always been opposed, should be no longer continued.

The Slave Emancipation Bill is still before the Commons. The clause granting twenty millions as an indemnity, had been agreed to. The Bank Charter and East India Company's Charter was still before the legislature.

Another extensive fire occurred at Liverpool on Saturday night, the 3d of August, by which much damage was done to property, and six lives lost, occasioned by the falling of a wall upon a saw pit, on which many persons had placed themselves to witness the progress of the flames.

Beaufort Harbor.—The Newbern Spectator says: The important facts contained in the annexed certificate, though not new to those conversant with the coast and chart, may not be generally known, and we take pleasure in giving them publicity. The gentlemen who completed this opportune and satisfactory examination, met without previous concert, and were led to the subject merely by the desire they felt to promote improvement by the diffusion of correct information. As far as the entrance of the bar, and the harbor within, are considered, no port south of Norfolk, with the exception perhaps, of Pensacola, can compare with that of Beaufort. Rail roads connecting this noble harbor and outlet with the interior, would place our State at once nearly on an equality with others; and although most of them are years in advance, if the spirit of North Carolina were once stimulated to action, with adequate and attainable rewards of enterprise in prospect, we know that her honest pride and proper ambition would urge her effectually to redeem the time which she has lost. The first great step towards this desirable renovation is, to eradicate the petty and ruinous sectional feeling which exists to some extent. Let the *State*, not this county or that, be the watchword. If the body be vigorous and healthy, the limbs will partake of the general energy; and that which bestows prosperity on the *whole* State must necessarily be beneficial to its component parts,

BEAUFORT, 3d Sept. 1833.

The undersigned have this day examined the bar & harbor at Beaufort, and after accurate and repeated sounding, have ascertained the following facts: 1st, That there is, at high water, on the bar not less than 22 feet which depth may be relied on, at flood tide; and as the tide usually rises and falls but 4 feet, there will at no time be less than 18 feet. 2d, That the bar is narrow from sea inward, probably not exceeding a quarter a mile. 3d, That the width, from breaker to breaker, is about half a mile affording room to beat in. 4th, That the channel is straight, and immediately after passing the bar, has not less than 5 fathoms, or 30 feet, up to a fine roadstead, sufficiently capacious for a fleet of 800 sail to moor in safety. 5th, That the harbor is well protected from tempests, and has good anchoring ground. 6th, It is protected by fortification; the General Government having just completed a work which has entire command of it.

ASA CANADA, WM. R. BELL,	Branch Pilot
JAS. MANNEY, OTWAY BURNS,	Carteret.
JNO. P. DAVES,	Craven.
WM. R. SWIFT, GEO. HOUSTON jr	Beaufort.
A. A. ATKINSON, JOS. B. JUDKINS,	Pitt.

The undersigned were present at the examination and sounding of the Bar at the entrance of this harbor, made to day, and are satisfied, from personal observation, that there is, at high water, not less than 22 feet. The facts stated above in relation to the harbour are also correct.

R. M. KIRBY Major U. S. Army,
GEO. DUTTON, Lieut. U. S. Engineers.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Our village has been thrown into some commotion, and the feelings of its citizens painfully excited, by the shocking murder, which was perpetrated on Sunday last, upon the body of *Peter U. Ware*, of this place—than whom there scarcely ever lived a more worthy and unoffending man.

Mr. Ware left Charlottsville in the morning about seven o'clock, with the intention of visiting his wife, who was at his father's in Flavanna. He was on foot, and took the road, leading from this place to the Buck Islands, (Mr. Jno. R. Campbell's) Mills: The horrid deed was perpetrated about a half or three quarters of a mile this side of the Buck Islands bridge. About ten of eleven o'clock, a negro boy, happened to be passing, was alarmed by a sound issuing from the woods near the road side which at the time he was unable to account for but was doubtless the groaning of the dying man. (He says he thought it was a *Bear growling* at him.) He made off in great terror and having apprised several individuals of the circumstances, they returned to the spot whence the boy had been alarmed, and commencing a search, very soon discovered in the road evidences of the fatal deed. The ground was stained with blood, as was also a rock which lay near, and with which a blow had evidently been inflicted. On a close examination, it was not at all difficult to see, from the appearance of the leaves on the south side of the road that something had been *dragged* in that direction. Following this indication about 40 yards, the shocking spectacle was presented, of a mangled and lifeless body, covered with dust and gore, and scarcely yet cold. It was not known to be the body of Mr. Ware, until his hat and some papers which were found near the spot, ascertained the fact. His watch and pocket book, were the only articles of which he was robbed. The latter, it is thought may have contained as much as five dollars in silver. When found, two or three dollars in silver, were still in his pocket: a circumstance which would seem to indicate that the wretches (if more than one) became alarmed, before their work was fully completed. On the face were three or four deep wounds, supposed to have been inflicted with one or two *lightwood knots*, which were found bloody, near the body: the skull, on the top of the head, was severely fractured.

On Monday an inquest was held: The verdict of the Jury, however, throws no light upon this dark deed. As yet no traces of the murderer or murderers, have been discovered. We trust in God however, that they will not long escape detection and that punishment which so surely awaits them. We learn that our citizens have already made up by subscription, from a hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, to be offered as a reward for their discovery and apprehension.

☞ Since the above was in type, two negroe men have been arrested, charged with the murder of Mr. Ware. One named Peter, belonging to Mr. Isaiah Stout—the other, named Lee, the property we believe of Mr. William Davis of Milton. As their trial must come on in a few days, we forbear to make any statement of the grounds of their arrest.

[*Charlottsville Advocate.*

LOVE AND MURDER—*Another Clough Affair.*

A most atrocious attempt at assassination was made in this city last evening. A young German lady about three weeks in this country, and residing with her friends in Howard street, was walking in company with several persons in Fleet street, near the intersection of Happy Alley, last evening, between five and six o'clock, when she was accosted by a young man, (one of her countrymen,) who, after walking a few steps by her side demanded of her whether she would marry him.—She answered him No! The young man retreated a step or two, pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot the unfortunate object of his affection in the back. He was promptly seized and committed to prison, and the wounded body taken to the house of Dr. Allen, in Ann-street.

The wound appears to have been made with duck shot; the whole charge entered the left shoulder, about equi-distant from the vertebrae and the arm, to which direction may be imputed the escape of the victim from immediate death, as the muzzle of the pistol was not probably more than two inches from her body. The report of the pistol indicated that it had been heavily charged, as the assassin unquestionably intended to do his business effectually. The writer of this saw the wounded lady last evening, and again this morning, and with much pleasure expresses a belief that the wound is not dangerous, and that the unfortunate young lady will this time escape the fate which the malignity of her pretended lover had premeditated.

Baltimore Gazette.

The subjoined interesting anecdote is taken from the New-York Gazette. It refers to an important period of our history, and though most of the editors of papers then on the theatre of action, will recollect that its publication was omitted at the time—this can but add to the interest with which it will be received at the present day. We suppose there can be no doubt on the subject of its authenticity.—Even the Globe, will, on this occasion, scarcely hazard a contradiction. However, we shall see. Some of the Major's enemies are exceedingly vindictive as well as implacable; and with the bare possibility of detracting from his well earned honors, this interesting reminiscence may be pronounced "a lie with a circumstance."

Balt. Pat.

A YANKEE ROOSTER.—Soon after the late war with Great Britain, which the services of Major (then Captian) Jack Downing, contributed in no small degree to bring to a close, he was advised by Gen. Jackson to take a foreign voyage for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired by his constant exertions. The schooner Two Pollies was at that time loading with lumber for Surinam, and Capt. Downing was invited by Captain Jumper to a birth in his cabin. He was very politely treated by a party of English gentlemen then at the Island, who requested him one day to witness a cock fight which was contested on either side with great spirit, and which lasted an hour.—One of the party asked Captain Downing how he liked that sport, and if there were any game cocks in Downingville. No, said he, we have no such birds as them, and I like to see such business as that done at once. I brought out a large clumsy dung hill rooster with me, to make chicken broth of, and he is now in the hen coop on board the Two Pollies, and I'll bate you a beaver that he'll kill any game cock in Surinam, in less than three minutes time. If you will bet a hogshead of sugar, said the gentleman, I will take you up—we never bet less than that here. Done, said Captain Downing, and I'll go aboard to morrow, and bring him up, and he'll thrash all the cocks you can bring before him, just as I and General Jackson, thrashed the British at New Orleans. Next day, the finest game cock on the Island was carried to the pit, where a large company was assembled to witness the fight between the Creole cock and Yankee rooster. The first had, in addition to tremendous spurs, a first rate pair of gaffs attached to them. The gentleman asked Capt. Downing, if his rooster fought with gaffs, because, said he, it is fair that both should be equipped alike. Never mind that, said Downing, my rooster has not got any spurs, and there's no place on his legs to fasten 'em to, and they'd slip all on one side—but you need'nt take the trouble to unstrap your cock, I'd just as leaves he'd fight with gaffs as not, and rather too. The two birds were accordingly pitted against each other, in presence of a numerous company. The Creole cock immediately commenced a furious attack, wounding the sides, head and neck of the other, without any opposition on his part. Bets ran ten to one in favor of the Creole. The rooster did nothing but cock his eye, this way and that, to watch the motions of his adversary. When the fourth onset was about to be made, the rooster rested himself on his left leg, raising his right, and before he could be reached by the Creole, the rooster made a sudden dart with his right claw, which penetrated through his bones, then threw him under foot, and ate him up alive!

Captain Downing took home the hogshead of sugar, and his aunt Keziah has used up about half of it in making apple dumplings, Indian puddings, & punkin pies.

N. B. We forgot to mention that the rooster of Captain Downing was no less a bird than the American Eagle, hatched on an oak tree, in the woods, just back of his Uncle Joshua's orchard, in Downingville.

An Eastern Editor, in taking leave of his readers, remarks, that he has labored, he has watched, and he has prayed, for the good cause in which he embarked, and if he should continue his editorial connexion much longer, it is probable that he should faint.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

A slip from the office of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, dated Sunday, 1st September at 1 o'clock, P. M. states that an Insurrection had broken out among the Negroes in the Island of Cuba. "The Captain of the Brilliant," says the Courier and Enquirer, "reports that when he was on the eve of sailing, an express, arrived there from Havanna with intelligence that from 400 to 450 Negroes had been taken and shot."

The honorable Martin Van Buren and the hon. C. C. Cambreleng, arrived at Montreal on the 23d ult. on their way to Quebec: to which may be added, that the Hon. W. T. Barry—the election being over in Kentucky—has extended his tour to Tennessee, and was lately complimented with a public dinner at Nashville: and that the honorable Levi Woodbury was last heard from, at Portland, Maine, an election being pending in that State. If our honorables have not a pleasant time of it, we know not the meaning of the word. The present year has been a continued jubilee among our public servants, as they are comically called, from the President down to Amos Kendall. Truly does Major Jack Downing say—"that arter all, there is no great shakes in managin the affairs of the nation."

Delaware Journal.

Answer to a Challenge.—Through some mistake, a gentleman in the south of Ireland led off the dance at a country ball, out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honor challenged the intruder, and received the following reply—Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened a ball at night, a ball should open me in the morning.—Yours, &c.

Irish Logic.—That's a fine stream for trouts, friend, observed a piscatorial acquaintance, the other day, to a genuine 'sprig' from the Emerald Isle, who was fishing away with great vigor at a well known and favorite pool. Faith, and it must be that same, sure enough, returned Pat, for deuce a one of 'em will stir out of it!

A negro who had a wonderful fondness for eggs, lately entered a grocery store, where he found to his joy, a large number of the things he loved. While the grocer was engaged in other matters he placed the crown of his hat with the eggs [illegible] put it on his head. The grocer, who was an Argus eyed man, saw the capture, and determined to make the best use of it. Going behind the egg purloiner, he struck him on the head with all his strength, and the force of the blow breaking the lining of the hat, it was forced down over his eyes and nose, while the eggs being completely broken, poured down their streams of glossy comfort over his face, until he was almost suffocated with their sweets. Unable to extricate himself from his awkward and unpleasant situation, he roared for help, and after being relieved, declared that he was cured of his propensity, and would never want to encounter an egg again as long as he lived.

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.—"What is the matter with you," said a gentleman to an old Dutchman, as he was crossing Johnson's Square, a short time since. "I got de rhumatis." The gentleman advised him to rub himself with Brandy until it penetrated well. "Oh man, I dosh petter as dat," replied Mynheer, "I trinks de prandy and den I rubs my legs mit the pottle."

A generous mind when it grants a favour, will do it with grace.

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig.

The National Intelligencer says—

John Randolph of Roanoke, who was opposed, as is well known, to the Embargo and Non Intercourse laws, not only because he deemed them impolitic, but also because he believed them to be *unconstitutional*, remarked:

"While I deprecate the existence of the embargo, I trust there exists, and there will always exist a disposition to enforce the laws of the General Government. I will be one among the first, sir, to resist a contrary doctrine. If the laws cannot be enforced, to what purpose are we a confederated people! and why have we organized a national Government? I will not believe that the citizens of any portion of this country will rise in resistance to the laws of the land, until the fact has actually occurred, and in this point of view I regret the introduction of the report and resolutions, as they lead to suggestions of a different nature.—When the case does occur, I would apply the proper remedy. I would have recourse, Sir, to the knife and the cautery."

The inference the Intelligencer would have its readers to draw from this statement, is obvious. Its editors would fain persuade the friends of State Rights to believe that their great champion believed in the propriety of enforcing a law of Congress, whether constitutional or not: But the assertion itself being groundless, the inference of course is false. Mr. Randolph never denied the *constitutionality* of the Embargo, but was opposed to it solely on the ground of expediency. We challenge the Intelligencer, and the Lynchburg Virginian, who first laid the charge, to produce one sentence, in any of his speeches, maintaining such a doctrine. We have it from authority which cannot be questioned, that he never, for a moment doubted the constitutionality of the measure.—Under such circumstances, there was no discrepancy between his known opinions and his speech on the bill for enforcing the embargo.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

SEPTEMBER 23, 1833.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The following are the only returns we have, as yet, received of the votes on amending the Constitution.

The vote of Rowan is not more than half as large as she might, and would, have given, but for the excitement of the County election which caused the other subject to be measurably neglected.

	Amend the Constitution.	Against it.
Caswell	672	28
Guilford	1178	107
Orange	1677	20
Wilkes	1112	44
Surry	1471	00
Cabarrus	309	90
Mecklenburg	1656	37
Richmond	907	27
Anson	1370	4
Moore	739	9
Lincoln	2146	00
Haywood	653	00
Wake	81	00
Cumberland	1018	181
New Hanover	192	27
Montgomery	1056	23
Rutherford	2030	26
Rowan	1062	00
Macon	725	7
Haywood	753	00
Stokes	1238	00
Buncombe	1738	12
Carteret	84	77

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES.

That part of the Constitution which prescribes the manner of electing the President and Vice President has long been considered defective, and efforts, hitherto unsuccessful, have been made to amend it.

The object of those who wish a change is to prevent the election from devolving upon the House of Representatives, a circumstance which has twice occurred, and each time produced the most unhappy dissensions, and the most rancorous warfare against the reputation of men who ought to be the pride, as they have been the ornament, of their country.

The United States Telegraph proposes to give the election directly to the people without the intervention of the States, by requiring each State to have the same number of electoral votes she now has, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes in the several States to be entitled to their electoral votes; in case no one shall have received a majority of all the votes, the people to choose one of the two having the highest number.

Having reflected but little upon this question we are not prepared to give it our decided and unqualified approbation; but it appears well calculated to effect its design, and to prevent, not only the evil which flows from an election by the House, but likewise that which not unfrequently extends into the electoral college.

We have known men to be converted, in the twinkling of an eye, by an invitation from a Caucus to permit their names to be placed on the ticket in favor of a political aspirant whom they had up to that moment denounced, some allured by the mere vanity of being considered men of consequence, and others by the hope of more substantial compensation.

There is one thing we are very sure ought to be done; the Constitution should be so amended as to limit the eligibility of the President: as it now stands there is nothing in it to prevent a man from being re-elected, indefinitely; and we have been continually expecting to see humble and irresistible prayers and petitions to Andrew Jackson, that he would deign to be the "Government" of the United States for life, at least, another term. And who that has witnessed the more than parental solicitude with which the old gentleman has cherished the States—not even sparing the [illegible] where his just authority was questioned—can for a moment doubt that he would magnanimously sacrifice his own inclination for the gratification of his distressed friends, and for the peace, happiness and glory of the nation.

The following gentlemen are elected representatives from South Carolina to the next Congress. They are all State Rights men, (or nullifiers,) with the exception of *Bully Blair*.

1. HENRY L. PINCKNEY.
2. Dr. THOS. D. SINGLETON.
3. WILLIAM J. GRAYSON.
4. WILLIAM K. CLOWNEY.
5. Gen. JAMES BLAIR.
6. GEORGE McDUFFIE.
7. JOHN K. GRIFFIN.
8. JOHN M. FELDER.
9. WARREN R. DAVIS.

* New Members.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The papers from all quarters of the State are filled with essays, and accounts of public meetings for the promotion of internal improvements.

It is obvious that a crisis, on this subject, is at hand in North Carolina, and it behooves every man who regards the interest or the honor of the State to do his duty, that is, to act with an enlightened liberality, divested as much as possible of local partialities and narrow prejudices.

Nothing more is wanting now to ensure our success; and we therefore deeply regret the existence of a spirit of jealousy between some of our Towns, which bodes no good to enterprises requiring the union of energy, and all resources.

There is a mean and selfish principle in human nature that can never brook the success or prosperity of a neighbour, while it can look with some degree of complacency of a stranger's good fortune. This spirit obtains among villages, Towns, and other communities, between which there exists an apparent, or real cause of rivalry, no less than among individuals; and its influence is such that some citizens would sooner consent to see the commodities of the State flowing through foreign channels to swell the riches and the intolerable pride of another State, than accumulating on the wharves or in the store-houses of a neighbouring town.

A fig for *such* public spirit and *such* patriotism! They are the bane, not the blessings, of any community; they rise and fall with the rise and fall of stocks, and estimate every thing by its utility to *self*.

As for our opinion we are hardly prepared to give it; we wish to have all the information attainable on a subject of so much importance before we make up a decid. d judgment when that shall have been obtained we shall not hesitate, on all proper occasions, to give our views candidly and unreservedly.

We have heretofore spoken of the advantages resulting from a large and wealthy seaport; it appears to us that whatever project of internal improvement the Legislature may adopt they should keep steadily in view the expediency and the policy of erecting within their own borders a large commercial depot. Beaufort and Wilmington each presents some claims to the attention of the Legislature, that they may both be enabled to partake of the benefits derivable from internal trade without injustice to either.

It is supposed that a sufficient amount of stock will be subscribed by individuals, with a liberal assistance from the State, to construct a rail-road from Wilmington to Raleigh. How would it do, then, to construct a road from some point on the Yadkin or Catawba to intersect the Wilmington and Raleigh road in the direction of Beaufort, and to continue the latter place?

Likewise to extend the road from Raleigh in the line of communication, as contemplated, between the Roanoke and the Yadkin, through Fayetteville, and that Texas might then elect to carry on her foreign trade through Beaufort or Wilmington.

We wish, as much as possible, to reconcile apparently conflicting interests, and put an end to those unhappy sectional jealousies which have hitherto paralyzed the energies of the State, and keep her under the shadow of others no better than, if not inferior to, herself, in many of the essentials of private and public happiness, prosperity, and honor.

In another part of our paper we publish an extract from the Newbern Spectator in reference to Beaufort harbour. What is the use, some will say, of a harbour, without capital to induce produce to come to it? But we first anticipate such a question by saying that the *produce* will soon bring the *capital*: They are two things that are constantly in search of each other, and never fail to meet, when, as in our case, prevented by an unwise and pernicious policy, or rather by a total absence of policy, and a *leaving of nature to cure her own defects*.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

On the 27th ultimo, a meeting was held at Beaufort at which the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting believing that it is the policy of North Carolina to build up a home market within her own confines, has seen with deep regret and mortification the exertions being made, in certain portions of our State, to divert its trade, and consequently its wealth, to Virginia.

Resolved, That in order to cherish and sustain a due respect for ourselves, to build up a character for our own State, and to maintain independence to enrich our own citizens, and enhance the value of our property; to vest it on our own soil, and to stay the tide of emigration; to call into action, and usefulness our great internal resources—to preserve the independence of our institutions, and to maintain among our sister States that equal station, to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle us, it becomes us *now* to unite upon some plan of internal improvement, and to prosecute it with heart, and hand, until those great ends shall be attained.

Resolved, That the Port of Beaufort, enjoying a large and commodious harbour, well protected and defended by nature and art, with an inlet, containing a sufficient depth of water at all times, to admit of the entrance of vessels of the largest class, affords vast and sufficient inducements, to the wealth, enterprise, and interest of our State, to make it the great commercial depot of North Carolina.

Resolved, That in order to further this plan, the citizens of Carteret County will contribute time, money, labour and industry, according to their respective abilities, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to Trenton, Jones county.

Resolved, That the citizens of Jones and Onslow Counties be requested to co-operate with us in this great and useful undertaking, with the assurance that there shall nothing fail on our part to consummate the work.

On Monday, the 9th inst, according to appointment, a convention met in Hillsborough, on motion of Mr. Nash, Wm. A. Graham, and Paul Cameron, Esqrs., were appointed Clerks to receive credentials of members. The credentials having been examined &c., the meeting was called to order by Dr. Webb of Hillsborough who nominated Gov. Swain as President of the Convention; Mr. Harris of Oxford nominated Judge Ruffin: a short debate took place on these nominations, after which, the vote being taken, there appeared for Judge Ruffin 26—for Gov. Swain 16.

Walker Anderson and Sandy Harris, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien a committee, of two from each County represented, was named by the president to report on the various propositions which might be submitted.

The following is the result of the meeting.

Mr. James Mebane, chairman of the general committee, made the following report:

The general committee, to which were referred the various resolutions and propositions for the laying out and erecting a Rail Road from the place at or near where the Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail Road will strike the Roanoke river, to some point in the western part of the state, having deliberately considered the several subjects to them referred, beg leave to report the following resolutions, which they recommend for the consideration and adoption of this convention.

1. *Resolved*, That the necessary measures should be adopted to ensure the construction of a rail road, commencing at or near Weldon, and running thence by or near Oxford to the western section of the state.

2. *Resolved*, That the president of this Convention, appoint a committee composed of three persons from each county here represented, to address the citizens of the state interested in the rail road recommended by this convention.

3. *Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint a committee consisting of a suitable number of persons in each county interested in the contemplated rail road whose duty it shall be to call meetings of the citizens in the different parts of their counties and present to them memorials to the legislature praying the grant of a charter; and when the signing of said memorials shall be completed, transmit the same to the committee appointed to obtain the charter, to be presented to the legislature.

4. *Resolved*, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of one person from each county represented in this convention, to obtain at the next session of the legislature an act incorporating the rail road company hereby recommended by the name and style of the "Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company."

Mr. Mangum, from the select committee, made a report, which on motion of Mr. O'Brien was laid on the table.

The report of the general committee was then taken up, and the resolutions were separately read and adopted by the convention.

The following resolution was then submitted by Gen. Polk as an amendment to the report of the general committee, and received by the convention:

Resolved, That in the opinion of a majority of this convention does not come within the sphere of its objects defined in the card of invitation by which this convention has been assembled, to express any opinion on any other specific work of internal improvement in this state but the one mentioned in said card.

The report of the select committee was then taken up for consideration. After considerable discussion the question on the adoption of the report being put the vote was taken by yeas and nays on motion of Mr. O'Bryan, and decided as follows:

Yeas.—Boylan, Beneehan, Bryan, Bullock, Carrothers, Coleman, Dick, Gordon, Holt, Hunt, A. Jones, Johnston, Kilpatrick, W. N. Lea, Mangum, James Mebane, J. A. Mebane, Philips, Moore, Perkins, Moore, Nash, Parker, Polk, Ruffin, Royster, Boswell, Swain, Smith, Turner, W. H. Speed, Venstock, James Webb, John Webb, James L. Webb, Williamson—34.

Nays.—Eaton, Fitts, Harris, R. H. Jones, O'Brien, Spruill—6.

The following is the resolution which was appended to the report of the select committee:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that in every project to improve any part of the state by means of a rail road or other public improvement, where the citizens friendly to such project shall pay or secure to be paid three fifths of the cost of such improvement, an enlarged and enlightened policy requires that the state shall pay the remaining two fifths for the completion of such work.

[The body of the report we must of necessity defer, until next week.]

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was

Resolved, That the committees of the several counties who are appointed under the third resolution reported by the general committee, be requested to adopt the best means in their power to ascertain the public sentiment in relation to the state becoming interested to the extent of two fifths in all internal improvements where three fifths shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by private individuals.

We have just read the prospectus of a new paper to be published in New York, by Major M. M. Noah and Thomas Gill, to be called the EVENING STAR.

The name is prepossessing, we will add, appropriate: for, unless Major Noah has lost some of his original brightness in the pursuit of his late less intellectual avocations, we doubt not that his wit will twinkle, through the medium of his paper, with all the mild radiance of the beautiful Star of Evening.

We do not entirely agree with the political principles of Major Noah, yet we find some things in the outline of his contemplated course which gratify us, as a friend to the South, and to the Union.

From the manner in which he speaks of the "Albany Regency," and alludes to the next presidential election, we infer that Major Noah will not be found fighting under the banner of the heir apparent—the very chief of those "many throned powers." He gives a sketch of the origin and present state of that party machinery which has so long wielded a tremendous power in New York, and has been gradually extending its influence into other States. Our columns were pre-occupied by other matter, when we received this interesting prospectus, but we shall, in our next, give some extracts from it.

INCREASE OF CRIMES.

Whether it be that our new occupation, which requires us to peruse more newspapers than we formerly did, has produced the impression that the perpetration of high crimes is much more frequent of late than it has been at any past period of our national existence, such, certainly, seems to be the fact.

We scarcely can look over the columns of a paper, from any quarter of the country, without having our attention arrested by the words "horrid outrage"—"shocking murder," or some such melancholy evidences of human depravity.

Is there a real, or only an apparent, increase of such crimes? If it be real, is it owing to the imperfections of our criminal codes?

The subject is one of deep interest to the Statesman, the patriot and the philanthropist, and we should rejoice if some one, of our many countrymen who are adequate to the undertaking, would analyse it diligently, and publish the result. It is true that the retirement, and the study, requisite for the accomplishment of any thing useful on a subject so abstruse, are but feebly attractive, if they be not actually repulsive, to those restless, but highly gifted minds, that delight in the excitement afforded by the tumults and agitations of purely political enterprises: but what is the ephemeral gratification of success in party warfare, when compared with the imperishable and enviable fame which would attach to one who should succeed in pointing out the means of diminishing the frequency of crimes, and, consequently, the miseries of human life!

IREDELL COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE 12th Annual Meeting of the Iredell County Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville on Wednesday the 9th of October. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Sparrow of Salisbury, will deliver the Anniversary discourse; and it is believed, that the exercises on the occasion will be interesting to the members and friends of the Bible whose general and punctual attendance is earnestly and respectfully solicited. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock.

D. GOULD, *Pres. Iredell County Bible Society.*

Statesville, Sept. 14, 1833. 3:96

A Camp Meeting,

WILL commence at the Cross Roads, in Rowan County, N. C. on the 10th day of October, and continue 7 or 8 days. Ministers of the gospel and all other persons who hate sin and love the Lord Jesus, are affectionately invited to attend. Editors of papers friendly to the cause of virtue and sound piety are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

JOHN KERR.
Of Richmond, Va.

September 3, 1833.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this Town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Morgan, Major JAMES E. KERR to Miss CATHARINE HUSE.

DIED.

In this Town, on Saturday the 14th inst., *Mary*, infant daughter of Elijah P. Mitchell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Sep. 23, 1833.

Cotton, in seed,		lb	3	a	3½
clean,		"	12	a	14
Coffee,		"	17	a	18
Sugar, brown,		"	12½	a	00
Loaf,		"	18	a	20
Bacon,		"	10	a	12
Nails,		"	8	a	10
Molasses,		gal.	50	a	00
Brandy, peach,		"	40	a	45
Do app		"	35	a	40
Feathers,		lb	25	a	30
Flour,		bbl	$5.00	a	6,50
Wheat,		bush	1,00	a	
Rye,		"	40	a	
Oats,		"	20	a	
Corn,		"	50	a	
Salt,		"	1,00	a	1,25
Butter,		lb	10	a	
Tallow,		"	8	a	
Tobacco,		"	8	a	20
Whiskey,		"	25	a	30

FAYETTEVILL, Sept. 17.

Peach brandy,		gal	50	a	
app do		"	35	a	
Bacon,		lb	9	a	10
Beeswax,		"	18	a	
Coffee,		"	12½	a	14
Cotton,		"	16	a	16½
Corn,		bush	60	a	65
Flaxseed,		"	$1,30	a	1,35
Flour, new		bbl	5,50	a	6,00
Feathers,		lb	35	a	36
Iron,		"	4	a	4½
Molasses,		gal	35	a	40
Nails, cut		lb	6	a	6½
Sugar, brown		"	10	a	11
do lump		"	14	a	
do loaf		"	15	a	18
Salt,		bush	65	a	70
Wheat,		"	85	a	1,00
Whiskey,		gal	32	a	
Tobacco, leaf		lb	4	a	
Wool,		"	19	a	20

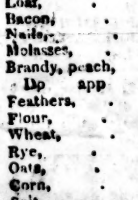
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Checks on the North, $500 and over, ½ per ct. under $500, ¾ per cent.
South Carolina Notes 1½ per cent. discount.
Virginia Notes 2 per cent. discount.

CHERAW, Sept. 16.

Bacon,		lb	8½	a	9½
Butter,		"	15	a	20
Beeswax,		"	15	a	17
Coffee, prime green		"	16	a	18
do 2nd & 3d qualities		"	14	a	15½
Cotton, new		"	17½	a	
Corn,		"	60	a	65
Flaxseed, rough		bush	$1,25	a	1,40
Flour, superfine		bbl	6,50	a	7,00
do fine		"	5,50	a	6,00
Lard,		lb	12½	a	
Molasses,		gal	40	a	40
Sugar, Muscov, prime		lb	11½	a	12½
do common		"	9	a	10
do loaf & lump		"	15	a	18
Salt, Liverpool		bush	75	a	
do in sacks of 4 bushels,			2,75	a	3,00
Tallow		lb	10	a	12
Wheat,		bush	90	a	1,00

NOTICE.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 13th inst., a bright mulatto man, named

GEORGE,

who is remarkably artful and will probably endeavor to pass as a free man. He had when he left two suits of fine homespun Jeans, one black filled with wool, the other nearly a pale snuff color. He is about thirty years of age, about six feet high, inclined to be knockkneed, flat footed, his toes turn out, much more than common,—his voice strong, and bold countenance. I will give a reward of twenty five dollars to any person who will apprehend said boy, & confine him in any Jail out of the country, so that I will be enabled to get him again, any intelligence respecting the said boy will be thankfully received by me, directed to Pocket Creek Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

DUNCAN MURCHISON.

September 13th, 1833. 6:95

CIRCULAR.

Charleston, South-Carolina, *September 1st 1833.*

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public, that they have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

Macnamara, Phelan & co.

And will open a Mercantile establishment in CHERAW, S. C. on the 1st October next.

OUR STOCK will comprise all the leading articles, necessary for the country, which we will sell at the lowest prices, and our purchases will extend to all descriptions of country produce, for which we will pay the highest prices.

Mr. JOHN MAGRATH, for many years largely established as a

Factor & Commission Merchant,

in Charleston, has started his STEAM BOAT, LIBERTY, on the Pee Dee, between CHARLESTON and CHERAW, to which Boat, we act as Agents, which will give us advantages, and facilities, that few possess.—It will enable us to pay the highest prices for produce, and also to keep constantly on hand a full supply of every article necessary for the country, and to sell at very reduced rates. The necessary funds for the purpose of advances, will be held ready, to anticipate the wishes of such as may please to entrust their busines to our care; and should the Planter or Merchant desire to try the Charleston market, in preference to Cheraw, we will forward their produce the first opportunity that offers, by the Steam-Boat, to Mr. John Magrath, by whom every exertion will be made to effect prompt and advantageous sales.

MACNAMARA, PHELAN & co.

N. B. We have extensive Ware-Houses in Cheraw, where Produce, consigned to our care, will be stored and forwarded to Charleston, agreeable to order.—Also, Goods for Merchants and others, will be received and forwarded as directed, by the first opportunity that offers.

4:97 M. P. & co.

☞ The Miners' and Farmers' Journal, Charlotte, will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward the account to this office.

RAIL-ROAD CONVEYANCE.

ON MONDAY, the 16th instant, PASSENGERS & FREIGHT Will be conveyed on the Rail-Road between *Charleston* and *Aiken*.

AIKEN is 120 miles from Charleston, about 20 miles from Edgefield Court House, and 16 from Augusta, Georgia, and within half a mile from the inclined Plane, and the same distance from the celebrated COMER SPRINGS.

Passengers will be carried all the way to HAMBURG, S. C. on the Rail Road, except a porterage of about one mile at the Inclined Plane.

☞ The following papers will please insert the above 6 times, and send their bills for payment to the Patriot office—Camden Journal, Columbia Times & State Gazette, Edgefield Carolinian, Abbeville Whig, Greenville Mountaineer, Pendleton Messenger, Yorkville Patriot, Lancaster Beacon, Columbia Hive, Augusta Constitutionalist, Athens Banner, Milledgeville Federal Union, Nashville Banner, Huntsville Democrat, Planters' Gazette, Montgomery, Alabama, Mobile Com. Register, New Orleans Courier.

Charleston, Sept. 6. 6.99

Mansion Hotel,

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors. Her stables are large and commodious, well supplied with the best provender, and her Hostlers are honest and attentive.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ The Office of the Cheraw and Lincoln Stage Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL. 3:95

SALISBURY, *Sept. 1, 1833.*

NOTICE.

MRS. MARY ALLEMONG is my attorney during my absence from this State. Mansion Hotel.

HUGH McDONALD.

Salisbury, Aug. 26, 1833. 3:95

LAND For Sale!

WILL BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 30th inst., at the house of the subscriber eleven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Statesville, the tract of land on which I now live, containing two hundred and thirty six acres, adjoining the lands of James Hyde, Abel Cowan, Jonathan Barber and John B. Todd, on which there is a good dwelling house and convenient out houses. The land is as rich as any in the county and will produce a bale of cotton to the acre. Any one who doubts this can call and see for themselves. Possession will be given on the 1st of March, but the purchaser will have the liberty of sowing a crop of wheat this fall. WM. THOMPSON.

Sept. 16, 1833. 1w

Earthenware, China, Glass and Looking Glasses.

T. J. BARROW & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

No. 88 Water st. New York.

In the above goods, respectfully invite the attention of their friends, and the Southern Merchants generally, to their Splendid Stock of Ware, just received by the late arrivals, comprising every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, which they are enabled to offer on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Looking Glasses of every description constantly on hand.

Particular attention will be given to packing and forwarding in the most careful manner, and purchasers may rely on receiving their goods in good order.

All orders by letters punctually attended to.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
No. 88 Water st. N. Y.

August 10, 1833. 5:95

NEW CHEAP Spring & Summer GOODS.

THE firm of HARRIS & LEMLY having been dissolved, the business in future will be conducted by

S. LEMLY & SON,

Who are receiving direct from

New-York & Philadelphia,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Of the latest Importations, consisting of

Dry-Goods, & Groceries, Hats, Boots & Shoes, *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, and* PLATED WARE, *Saddlery, Crockery, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's, Cabinet-Maker's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

LIKEWISE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Greek, Latin and English SCHOOL BOOKS.

And all other articles usually kept in retail Stores, which they intend selling at small profits for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

They respectfully invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine the assortment for themselves.

Cotton, Corn, Oats, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, and almost every description of country produce will be taken at fair prices, in exchange for goods.

Salisbury, N. C. 1st May, 1833. 74tf

SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the 1st day of October next. Tuition per session (5 months) is $10,50. Drawing and Painting, $10. Music, $20, paid in advance.

Board per session 35 dollars.

88tf BENJ. OUTTRELL, *Principal.*

Salisbury, Aug. 9th 1833.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON.

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between *Charleston & Cheraw* calling at *George Town* on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach *Cheraw* at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expence of Boat. J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1833.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

Administrator's GREAT SALE!!

FROM

$20,000 TO 30,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, &c. &c.

To be Sold at AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, the 14th October next, the entire Stock in Trade of HARRIET KELLY, deceased; being a more important sale than any that has ever taken place in this City.

The Goods were all selected by a Competent Judge, and are well adapted to the Trade of this State. Merchants, as well as others, will find it to their interest and advantage to attend.

The greater part of this Stock is a late purchase, embracing many desirable articles,—all in prime order. Among which will be found—

BROAD CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.
Silks, Satins, Florences and Lustring do.
Rose, Point, and Lapdon Blankets
Francais, Cottinet, Linsey and Lowes
Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Diapers
Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs
Hosiery of all kinds
Gloves of every description
Parasols, Umbrellas and Fans
Suspenders and Steels, of all kinds
Sewing Silks, Cotton and Thread, all sizes
Worsted Work, Needlework and Scarfs
Bombazets, Bombazettes, Crapes and Mourning
Men's and Women's Cloaks
Ribbons in great variety
Furniture, Bombazet, and Dimity
Bindings, Fringes and Gimps
A large supply of Combs and Buttons
Pocket Books, Wallets and Shell Combs
A large lot of Needles and Pins
Lastings, Crape Cassimere, Angola and Woven Cassimeres
Grandrell, Nankeen, Silk & Cotton Velvets
Carpet Binding
Veils of all kinds
Black and white Crowell
Buckram Padding and Brown Holland
Bed-Ticking, Apron and Furniture Checks
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every kind
Servants do do do
Ladies' leather, Morocco, Prunella Boots & Shoes do do
Misses' Boots and Shoes, of each kind a large supply
Boy's Boots and Shoes, of Leather do do
Men's and Youth's Fur and Wool Hats, fine supply
Seal, Velvet, Leather and Cloth Caps, Boys and men
Ladies' Bonnets, well assorted, and a large supply
Misses' Bonnets do do
Ladies's Fancy Baskets, a large quantity
Large assortment of fine Printed Muslins
Do do do Plain do
Do do do Figur'd do

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks, a large assortment
Pocket and Pen-Knives
Plane Irons and Carpenter's Tools, of various descriptions
Cut and Wrought Nails and Screws
Knob, Shutt, Fast, Chest and Pad Locks, of all kinds
Curtain Pins, of every description
Fancy Glass Knobs for Bureaus &c.
Frying Pans, Tea Kettles and Brass Kettles
Sheet Iron and Pad Irons
Stove Plate, and Oil Cloth
Saddlery, Waggon Boxes and Griddle Mill
Tea Spoons and Table Spoons
Bellows, a fine assortment
Pewter and Spoons
Collins' superior Axes, &c. &c.

QUEENSWARE.

A superior assortment of China
Do Glass Ware
Blister, Castile and Turpentine
Pitchers, Mugs, Cups and Saucers
A large supply of Glass and Earthenware
Sugars, Loaf do do
A very large lot of Coffee, Rice and Sago.

GROCERIES.

Porto Rico, Orleans and St. Croix Sugars
A large lot of loaf sugar, well assorted
Several Chests of Tea, very superior quality
A large lot of prime Green Coffee
Madeira and Lisbon Wine
French and Apple Brandy and Roland Gin
Jamaica and New E. Rum
Monongahela and common Whiskey
Pepper, Ginger, Spice and Cloves
Mace, Cinnamon and Nutmegs
Copperas, Indigo, Gunpowder and Lead
Writing Paper, all kinds
Wool and Cotton Cards, a very large supply
Shoe, Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Horse and Furniture Brushes, *Do Do &c.*
Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, of many kinds
Red and White Lead
A superior assortment of Fancy & Toilet Glasses
A large lot of Metal Castings, various kinds
Do. do. Plantation Iron.
Do. do. Cotton Bagging
Do. do. Chewing Tobacco
Do. do. Sole Rope
Do. do. Snuff.

After which, will be Sold, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Bureau, Bedsteads, Work Table, Beds, Bedding, Matrasses, Cloths, Earthen Ware, Knives and Forks, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Trays, Waiters, Silver Plate, Candlesticks and Snuffers, &c.

ALSO, the KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

ALSO, a first rate HORSE—a Northern built GIG & HARNESS complete, two Milch Cows, Saddles, &c. &c.

ALSO, the Store and Counting House Furniture, Desks and Counters, &c. &c.

TERMS—All sums under Ten Dollars, Cash. All over Ten Dollars, a credit of Six months, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from date. Those who will not comply with the terms of sale will be charged 10 per cent. on the amount of their purchases, to pay the expence of re-selling.

HARRIET KELLY, *Adm'x.*

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1833.

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE ISLES OF GREECE.

The Isles of Greece! The Isles of Greece!
How peacefully they lie,
Where calm unruffled seas reflect
A cloudless southern sky!
So softly, beautifully, there,
Are light and shadow thrown,
The heavens, the sea, the dewy air,
Seem blended into one.

And then the zephyr murmurs on,
Through groves of orange flowers;
Or wings his perfumed way among
The myrtle shaded bowers:
There, waked by some fair girl, the lute
Throws spells of music round;
And her voice, in softest harmony,
Is mingling with its sound.

But not alone thy beauty tells
Of quietness and peace;
For every thought of classic birth
Is linked with thee, fair Greece!
For thou hast been the patriot's home,
The birth-place of the free;
And thy brave sons first fought and bled
For glorious liberty.

Ask where the poet's lyre has tuned
Its cords to loftiest sound?
Ask where the heathen sage has thrown
Wisdom's bright halo round?
Ask where the sculptor's proudest works
Are seen, if not in thee?
Where was a tyrant's boasting checked?
Ask of Thermopylæ!

Then hallowed be each fresh green sod,
Which claims thee for its home;
For there the warrior's foot hath trod—
There once the free might roam.
And hallowed be the resting place
Of the departed brave;
They who have lived a glorious life,
Should find an honored grave. S. H.

STANZAS.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair.
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess—
We would not that the world should know
Its utter loneliness.

The crowded Hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot dispel our grief—
No pleasure's gaudy glittering train,
In vain we seek relief.
There lurks a sorrow in the heart,
A deep corroding care;
We turn us from the mirthful throng,
To view the desert there.

In vain are beauty's smiles to light
The ruins of the soul;
And worse than vain, the mad'ning draught
The wine cup and the bowl.
Its pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more clear
Its sad sepulchral gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose;
In vain we court the stilly grove,
Neglectful of our woes—
Grief will still hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortunes that no charms can heal,
No human art can cure. T. C. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SLEEPY DAVID," JUN.

We don't at this moment, remember the time when there has occurred an opportunity more fit for a broad laugh at the expense of some of our neighbors, than that which befel on Tuesday last, at a horse race in this vicinity. The story has been told us very much as follows.

Some ten days since, there came to one of our village taverns a countryman having with him two horses, for which, as well as for himself, he bespoke suitable refreshments. In the outward appearance of the man there was nothing very remarkable; except, perhaps, he was, what one would call a man unpractised in the world's ways; and, if not actually clownish or bungling, he was, in his address, quite an *unhandy* gentleman. His two horses, the one a black, and the other a sorrel, were well enough; quite clever animals; but, as the groom at the stable afterwards said, 'There did'nt seem to be any thing *alarming* about them." The gentleman desired to sell one or both of the horses; and, as he said, 'pretty middling kinder soonish too, for having time was coming on, and he must be back to Vermount, or his folks would think dare'd strange on't. He, however, received no offers. It was in vain that he declared the horses to be worth more than seemed to be. 'For,' said he, 'how in fury do you suppose they *could* look as *slick* and *tidy* as your Lowell horses, when we have done all our ploughing with them this spring, besides going twice to Canada, and hauling up the winter's wood last fall. But don't you worry, that are black horse will drive as neat as any in the best of 'em, and as for the sorrel, if he wont *run* some it is because he is *scared*. One of our knowing jockies took the hint. 'Can will he?' said the jockey. 'Yes; that he will,' said the unhandy gentleman, 'and that about the fastest too.' A trifling bet was at once offered, and accepted by the Vermounter. The sorrel run and won the bet.

Another match was made—Sorrel run again and come off conqueror.—Affecting to be mightily encouraged at this success, our awkward gentleman said he 'would be hanged and choked if he did'nt run for a bigger wager if it cost him all his summer's work,' and thereupon, after fumbling his pockets awhile, he produced the sum of twenty five dollars, which he offered to bet on the sorrel horse, against all Lowell. Our jockey covered it instantly, and asked the countryman if he had'nt twenty-five more. Another and another sum was squeezed out by the owner of the sorrel, till something like two hundred dollars on a side were bet, and put in the hands of a gentleman as stake-holder. The unhandy man then offered to bet his black horse in addition to his other risks, on the speed of the sorrel, against any reasonable sum—'For,' said he, 'if they beat the sorrell, I am an undone man any how, and they'll never see my face in Vermount; and if the sorrel beats, I shall make my fortin.' Our jockey assured the bystanders that there was no risque, for all the horses that had run against sorrel, had thus far been held in check by the riders, who had been especially instructed always to allow the sorrel horse to win; and that the sorrel on the contrary, had run on a slack rein. Nobody, however, felt inclined to bet cash against the black horse—and the parties went on to the ground to compete for the purse, of something like four hundred dollars, that is, two hundred on a side.

Arrived at the ground for the race, the stranger got upon sorrel; but was admonished that he was too heavy to ride, and that the race would not be an equal one, unless each horse bore the same weight. 'Never mind, my friends,' said the Varmounter,—'this ere hoss aint used to salt water people. When they talk to him he dont know what they mean. I am agoing to ride myself, and if any on ye want *to* make your fortins, now's your time; for in one minute arter they give the word, sorrel beats, he is jest the darndest keen feller to go it, when you really get his courage up, that ever you did see.' The word was at length given, and both horses started together.—When about two thirds of the ground had been gone over, the stranger rose up in the stirrups, and looking round at his competitor, who was a long way behind, inquired whether 'he was'nt going to ride faster.' 'For,' says he, 'you haint got up yet to what we call a clever *journey jog* in Varmount, where I come from.'

After the question was fairly settled and Sorrel had been declared victorious by some half-a dozen rods, it is said the unhandy gentleman whispered to his friends on the ground this maxim, viz:—"*Many go out for wool, and come home shorn.*"

Lowell Mercury.

A DUEL.

It was one of those raw cold mornings, not unusual in Barbadoes at the approach of the rainy season. A thick dense fog partially obscured the landscape round, but which the newly risen sun, and the awakening sea breeze had in part dissipated on the higher grounds, obscurely revealing fragments of the scenery in distorted and unsightly portions. I advanced towards my quarters: the fog became thicker and thicker, so that it required a person well versed in the local geography of Crab Town, to be able to find his way. Finding myself more and more at a loss, I struck into the burying ground: by crossing which I knew I must arrive at the beaten road between the garrison and the fort. I was wending my way carefully among the graves, cautiously avoiding the prickly pears and other thorny shrubs that grew scantily in the sand, between the ridges that marked the resting places of the dead, when the sound of two shots, fired in quick succession, struck my ear. They were evidently discharged close at hand; and I stood in no enviable situation, for I had clearly distinguished the shrill noise that a bullet made in passing close to my head; and as I had heard so many of such singing birds whistle by me when on actual service, not to be well acquainted with the sound, I shouted with all my strength, in order that the persons who discharged the shots should cease firing, unconsciously, and in my haste, using the technical word of command, But the echoes of my words had not yet died away, when they were answered by a repetition of the same sounds; but now no bullet whistled past, for they had reached their destination. At that instant, the morning gun from the fort was fired, and answered by the admiral's flag-ship in the bay, followed by the brisk and irregular discharge of small arms from the marines on the gangways of the several men of war. The effect of heavy artillery on mists and vapours are well known. The thick, smoke-like clouds slowly rolled aside for a moment in heavy folds, like the withdrawing of a curtain, and again closed, darkening and concealing the surrounding objects; but brief as the interval was, it had permitted me to discover a group of figures, which might serve as a study for a painter, could the artist be found hardened enough to gaze unmoved on such a scene. Not twenty yards from me, on the ground, lay two officers, one in the uniform of my own regiment, the other in the undress of a naval captain; the surgeon and the second of each were stooping over their friends, and a black servant stood at a trifling distance in evident alarm, while the smoke from their pistols still hovered over the spot, and in dark circles, struggling to rise thro' the overhanging canopy of mist. I hastened to the spot: one was my brother officer, M'Ivor; the other was the fighting captain of the Elmira; both mortally wounded. The surgeons of each, after a few moments consultation, declared the impracticability of removing either of them from the ground, as a few moments would most probably terminate their existence; indeed from the paleness and agony impressed on the features of L——s, and from the crimson flood which widely stained the white sand beneath him, it was evident that the vital spark was about to be extinguished. Not so M'Ivor: his wound was in the chest, and the bleeding was most internal. He had risen upon one elbow; a small stream of blood flowed from between his clenched teeth; but as his dark eye was fixed sternly upon his prostrate antagonist, his whole face was illuminated with an expression of exultation and delight, fearfully in contrast with his evident and increasing weakness, and a brilliant hue of pleasure lit up those features, at other times so pale and death like. The departing sailor, in faultering and broken accents, gasped out a request to be brought nearer to M'Ivor, that he might grasp his hand and die forgiving him. A strange expression of contempt played on the blood-stained lips, of the latter, as he heard this demand, and beheld the surgeons assisting his adversary to approach him. With pain and difficulty the dying man reached out his trembling hand, and the accents of forgiveness hung upon his lips; when the young Highlander raising himself to a sitting posture, fiercely grasped the extended hand, and while a gush of blood accompanied every word, exclaimed, in accents never to be eradicated from my memory,—'L——s, you are dying on the grave of my brother-in-law, poor Baldwin; he whom you murdered, rots in the soil beneath you; but my sister, Jessie M'Ivor, she rests, with her forefathers, among the green hills of that native land, I never shall behold. You wronged a daughter of M'Ivor, a son of M'Ivor has avenged her wrongs."—He flung the hand from him with contemptuous violence, and falling backward in the effort, ceased to exist; his face retained, even in death, the same expression of stern delight. L——s writhed in redoubled agony, as if the grave on which he lay had been a bed of molten fire,—his features became convulsed; the glare of his eye bore a fearful resemblance to the once insulting glance of the professed and successful duelist. Suddenly he started to his feet—he assumed the posture of a prepared combatant—and with his arm extended, as if in the act of discharging a pistol, he fell prostrate over the now senseless body of his youthful antagonist.—*A Soldier's recollections.*

Tait's Magazine.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES,

of both sexes, for the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to him, at the Mansion Hotel, as he will give the most liberal prices in cash. The subscriber is not concerned this year with James Hule, in the purchase of negroes.

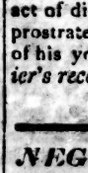
ROBERT HUIE.

Letters to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, in person, or by John Jones, who is authorised to purchase for him at all times. R. H.

Salisbury, July 18, 1833 85tf

NOTICE.

E. DICKSON



HAS now received the whole of his new stock consisting of all kinds of shoes for Ladies, & of every description of Boots, Shoes and Pumps for gentlemen;—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashionable manner, and which he will sell low for CASH, or on punctual customers on a short credit.

Salisbury, June 20, 1833. 81tf

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

The Jockey Club Races,

ON THE SALISBURY TURF,

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October, 1833, and continue four days.

First day, two mile heats. } Free for all Horses.
Second day, mile heats. }

Third day, a Handicap Race, the best three in five, mile heats, free only for such Horses as have been run for one of the purses.

The entrance money for the purses of the previous days, and the collection at the gate during the week, will constitute the purse for this race.

Fourth day, a Sweepstake Race is expected for all three year olds, foaled in Rowan and Davidson Counties. Entrance $50.—One mile and repeat.

The CASH will be hung up for each days race. 6 99

HENRY GILES, *Secretary.*

SEPTEMBER, 12th 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of disposing of my establishment, (OLD POINT COMFORT) in the Town of Salisbury, North Carolina, which has been kept by me as a house of

Entertainment,

For the last fifteen years; and well known as one of the best stands for that purpose, in the Western part of North Carolina. It is conveniently situated, on the main Street, between the Court-House and the State Bank, the lot has a front on Corbin street, of 100 feet, and runs back to the street in the rear. The house is large, containing 20 rooms,—a large dining room, a parlour, a common hall, or reading room, and a bar-room. The stables are sufficient for 60 horses, with Granaries, Carriage house, &c. Over and above the other buildings, which conduce to the comfort and convenience of such an establishment, is a Brick Kitchen, Wash-house, Oven, Ice-house, and two Wells; out of one, the water is conveyed by pipes under the ground to the Stable. The pantry, kitchen, and wash-house are well arranged under the same roof with the main building, which renders it very convenient to the Land-Lady.

With the above property, I would also sell 2 or 3 unimproved lots, convenient to the premises.—All of which, will be disposed of on accommodating terms, with, or without the furniture.

At present, there are three Stages that stop at this establishment:—A line three times a week, to and from Raleigh direct, through Randolph.—The Piedmont line, North and South, 3 times a week, and a line from this place to Statesville, Wilkesborough, &c. twice a week. WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury N. C. Sept. 13, 1833.

☞ The Register, at Raleigh, will please insert the above advertisement six times, and forward the account to the subscriber at Salisbury. 6 99

NOTICE.

THE firm of HUIE & CADE is this day, dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSIAH HUIE.
JOHN A. CADE,

Salisbury, Aug. 22nd 1833

BURTON CRAIGE Having purchased the entire interest of Josiah Huie in the above firm, the business will, in future, be conducted by

CADE & CRAIGE.

The new concern will endeavour to merit, and hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

CADE & CRAIGE.

Salisbury Aug. 22, 1833. 90tf

Head Quarters,

Salisbury, September 5th.

The Officers

OF the 63rd Regiment of NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 30th October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with side arms, for drill; and, also, at 9 o'clock the next day, with their respective companies, for review.

By order of the Colonel,

3 94 B. CRAIGE, *Adj't.*

ATTENTION!

The Commissioned Officers

IN the first Regiment of IREDELL COUNTY MILITIA, are hereby notified, to appear in Statesville, on Thursday the 24th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipt according to law, for Drill Muster.

....Also....

ON Friday, the 25th, at 10 oclock, you will attend with the respective companies under your command, equipt according to law, for General Review. 92—tm

JOHN MURDOCH,
Col. Com'dt.

AUGUST 24, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE certificate for Four shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, subscribed for in the name of Ja's. Locke and transferred to Philip Hanes late of Rowan county, N. C. dec'd, being lost or mislaid, Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that I shall apply to the President of said Bank, either in person or by agent to issue a duplicate thereof. 77—3m

GEORGE HANES, *Ex'r.*

Salisbury, May 24th 1833.

Blnk Deeds,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

Published weekly, in Salisbury, North Carolina,

BY JOHN BEARD, Jr.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN will advocate the Republican doctrines of 1798, as promulgated in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

The Editor has witnessed, with apprehension, the gradual extinction of *principle*, and the increase of *man-worship* and *office-hunting*, which corrupt the councils of the country, degrade her character, and threaten to subvert her free institutions.

To stay the progress of these evils, he will exert his humble abilities; and he will oppose every violation of the Constitution, and every measure having a tendency to weaken the bond of this happy Union.

All enterprises and measures, calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, and to elevate the character of his native State, shall receive his zealous, and unwavering support.

The columns of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN shall be diversified with literature, science, politics, morality, religion, and every subject which tends to enlighten the mind, and amend the heart; while every thing of a contrary tendency shall be carefully excluded.

The Editor will discharge his duties with fidelity of purpose at least; relying, with confidence, upon the liberality of an intelligent community, for such a measure of patronage as may seem due to his humble exertions.

TERMS:—The WESTERN CAROLINIAN, will be printed on a large imperial sheet, at $2 per annum, *if paid within three months of the time of subscribing*, or at $2,50, if paid at a later period.

As the Editor has already procured paper of a superior quality, and intends, very soon, to make other improvements in the CAROLINIAN, without enhancing the price, he hopes that his patrons will make some exertion to extend his subscription list.

SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 3rd 1833.

PROSPECTUS OF THE *EXAMINER* AND *JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.*

1. This paper is published on the *first* and *third* Wednesday of every month, on a super-royal sheet of 16 pages each, corresponding in size with the FREE TRADE ADVOCATE, (the precursor of the Banner of the Constitution,) and constituting in the year, with an Index, a volume of 400 pages.

2. It is to be political, but in part miscellaneous; its design being to disseminate the great principles of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and to assist in drawing many minds from the worship of their fellows to an intelligence with the nature of their government.

3. It will be open to the discussion of all political questions of a general nature, and will communicate to the people of the North the political movements of the South, and to those of the South the political movements of the North.

4. It will advocate the Republican doctrines of '98, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and as maintained by Jefferson, Madison, M'Kean, and the other distinguished champions of STATE RIGHTS and STATE RIGHTS. It will also record the most important documents and State Papers connected with the proceedings of South Carolina, so as to preserve a complete history of the times, for the future reference of politicians and statesmen.

5. The principles of Free Trade will be illustrated and enforced, as useful to reconcile the public mind, at the North, to the approaching reduction of the Tariff to a *uniform standard of ad valorem duties*, as well as necessary to prevent any future attempts to re-establish the restrictive system.

6. The impolicy and unconstitutionality of appropriations for works of internal improvement by the *Federal Government*, will be maintained, and all attempts to encroach on the rights of the States by that Government, will be resisted, *from whatever party they may emanate*; and especially will an interference with the peculiar domestic policy of the Southern States, should any unhappily be attempted, be denounced as a violation of the federal compact.

7. It will oppose *monopolies, special privileges*, and *sinecures* of every description, as interfering with the *equality of rights* upon which our institutions are founded, and will be emphatically the advocate of a CHEAP GOVERNMENT.

8. It will also be opposed to *man-worship*, the bane of republics, and it will expose corruption and dereliction of principle in public servants, *to whatever party they may profess to belong*. This, however, it will do in a manner which shall not degrade the press, and upon no occasion will the columns of the Examiner be the vehicle of scurrility or vulgar personal abuse.

TERMS;

1. The price of the paper is, per annum, *payable in all cases in advance* as follows:

For single copy - - - $1 50
For 4 copies, paid for at the same time by that number of subscribers, $5, equal per copy to - - 1 25
For 10 copies, paid for in the same manner, $10, equal per copy to 1 00

2. Each remittance will be considered as a distinct transaction, and every subscription will be discontinued at the end of the year paid for, *unless renewed by a second payment*. By this means, subscribers may withdraw without incurring the expense of postage in giving notice of withdrawal, and the trouble of furnishing receipts will be avoided, *inasmuch as the transmission of the paper will be of itself evidence of its having been paid for.*

3. No subscription for less than a year will be received, and in all cases where money is remitted, it will be considered, unless otherwise expressed, in payment of the current volume, and the back Nos. will accordingly be forwarded: *Provided, however*, That this stipulation to furnish the back Nos. shall not continue after the number on hand shall have been exhausted, of which we shall give due notice.

4. All postages must be paid, except upon letters containing five dollars in a *single* note, or any larger sum: but the risk of miscarriage by the mail is assumed by the publisher.

5. There are no agents established for this paper at any place; but any Postmaster or other individual may constitute himself an agent *for others*, by availing himself of the discount allowed upon a number of copies.

All communications to be addressed to the subscriber, who respectfully requests that the names of persons and places transmitted to him may be distinctly written, so as to avoid mistakes, which can only be corrected by incurring the expense of postage.

CONDY RAGUET

Philadelphia, August 7, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

New Tailor Shop.

IN LEXINGTON N. C.

Mr. Theophilus M. Simp

MOST respectfully informs friends, & the public at la that he is now carrying on the Tail Business, in all its various branc in the town of Lexington, N. C. the shop East of the Court Ho formerly occupied by P. Foster.

He regularly receives the la New York and Philadelphia fashi which will enable him to make gentlemen

A fashionable suit of Clothes, on short notice, and in a superior st of workmanship. He hopes by ass unremitting attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

April 12, 1833. 71tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualif as Executrix of the Estate of Alexander R. Caldcleugh, decea gives notice to all persons having demands against said Estate to pre them for payment within the time scribed by act of Assembly, otherwi they will be barred of recovery by operation of said act. All persons debted to said estate, are requested come forward and pay, or secure the debts without delay.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH, Ex'r

Davidson Co. 31. 1833. 78tf

Jesse Harriss' Estate.

THE subscriber having qualifi at August Term, 1833, of D vidson County Court, as Execut of the last will and testament of Je se Harriss, sen. late of said Co ty, dec'd., hereby gives notice all persons having demands agai the estate, to present them duly au thenticated according to law, or th notice will be plead in bar of the recovery. All persons indebted are desired to make payment immediately.

R. HARRISS,
C. M. HARRISS, } Ex'rs.
W. HARRISS,

August 2nd, 1833. 3mt704

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficie prosecution of their business, th Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

having procured the best Materials the North, and employed a Work who comes well recommended, they prepared to execute on moderate te all orders in this line.

Account Books, Ruled, &c. and made to order: and every kin Binding promptly executed in the and nearest manner, on reasonable ter

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh Aug

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to Molly Whitner, one of the heirs of John Mull, dec'd. that there is in my hands sixteen dollars, which is due her, as one of the heirs of said John Mull. Said Molly Whitner is, therefore, hereby requested to come forward and claim said money within the time prescribed by law, otherwise I will dispose of it as the law directs.

H. W. ROBINSON, Ex'r.

July 24th 1833. 68 3m

NEW YORK FARMER

AND

AMERICAN GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

Whole number, Volume 6. New Series, Volume First. No. 1, for January 1833, *is just published.*

THIS is an Agricultural periodical, published *monthly*, containing 32 large quarto pages of three columns each, devoted particularly to *Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.* It will also contain much interesting matter upon other subjects, such for instance as *road making and repairing*, together with *steam carriages* for common roads, with other modes of improving internal communication. Its main object, however, is to collect from those who cultivate the soil *scientifically*, and *observingly*, and to disseminate such information as may tend to improve the mode of cultivation throughout our widely extended country. No person will deny the utility of such a publication properly conducted; nor will any one doubt me when I say that such a paper cannot be properly conducted and handsomely executed, without an extensive circulation and prompt payment to meet its expenses.

Terms, THREE Dollars per annum, in advance; and will not be sent without, as at this present price, it will not pay a commission for collecting, nor bear the loss arising from want of punctuality on the part of subscribers.

D. K. MINOR, Proprietor,
35 Wall street, New York.

Blank Warrants,

Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,

FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP